MOSES & SONS,

Summer Outdoors.

The inexpensive furnishings for veranda and lawn are given prominent places in our first floor department. Summer things on every hand-variety is there, and everything you would expect to find here.

HAMMOCKS In various grades and at many prices.

LAWN SWINGS. The famous "Columbia"—and bet-

SUMMER CUSHIONS. The popular Komo grass cloth, ruffled silkoline and satine, grass

PORCH BLINDS.

The unique Sidarris Bamboo Portieres in a number of patterns.

SUMMER DRAPERIES.

Fiber Portieres in Madagascar and Oriental effects. Gauze cross stripe for windows, in many color-

Carpet Cleaning.

We clean and renovate Carpets by a process which cannot injure, and which effectually renews celer and texture. Your Carpet cleaning will be well done if you intrust it to us.

Our facilities for storage are unequaled. Large, modern warehouse. Careful furniture handlers. Estimates of space required and all information on

MUNYON'S CURE PRAISED One Small Vial Completely Cured Miss Mary E. Frost.

I will guarantee that my RHEUMATISM CURE will relieve any form of rheumatic pains, including sciatica and lumbago, in from two to three hours, and effect a positive cure in a few days,-

Miss Mary E. Frost, 223 Massachusetts avenue northwest, Washington, says: "I have only words of praise for Munyon's Remedies. Some years ago I was confined to my bed for three weeks with an awful attack of rheumatism. Floctors were called in, but they did me no good. I was persuaded to purchase a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and this small vial of the pellets entirely cured me. I have had no return of the tremble. Several friends to whom I recommended it were also cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure can be had at any Drug Store, and it is only 25 cents a vial.

623 Thirteenth St.N.W.

A Lucky Bow

and 50c. All-silk Band Bows. son's latest colorings-not any eld stock-but all fresh, new 25c goods. Our special price is-

C. Auerbach, Cor. 7 & H. Agency myStf

WARNING: How many people contract diseases by drinking our political water, when they could avoid all danger by adding 10 to 20 drops of Angestura Bir-ters, the world-renowned Toule of exquisite flavor.

FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Allotment of Funds by the Navy De-

partment. The Navy Department has just made an allotment of the appropriation of the funds of \$60,000 for the assistance of the naval militia of the states supporting such organizations. The money will be distributed in the following manner: Callfornia, \$4,336.40; Connecticut, \$1,661.70; District of Columbia, \$1,715.01; Florida, \$2,854.81; Georgia, \$1,562.95; Illinois, \$6,886.70; Louistana, \$1,000.49; Maryland, \$1,177.22; Massachusetts, \$5,456.04; Michigan, \$1,-715.01; New Jersey, \$3,119.01; New York, \$8,-281.81; North Carolina, \$2,328.15; Ohio, \$2,932.40; Oregon, \$1.181.85; Pennsylvania, \$1,786.10; Rhode Island, \$1,741.67; South Carolina, \$1,741.67; South Carolina, \$1,741.67;

lina, \$2,310,38, and Virginia, \$1,848,30

To Bring Gen. McCauley's Remains. A change has been made in the order of the movements of the Detroit. This probably was brought about by the receipt of the cable message from Minister Merry, which indicated that through the transfer to the field of diplomacy of the questions at | places were taken by the railroads. issue between the government of Nicaragua and the American merchants at Bluefields there is no longer the same necessity for the constant presence at that place American warship. So the Detroit will not return to Bluefields, but instead will, after taking on coal at Colon, proceed northward to Greytown and there take on board the remains of the late General Daniel Mc-Cauley, the agent of the Nicaragua Canal Company, the agent of the Ascaragua Canai Company, who died on the isthmus about two years ago. The vessel will come to Fort Monroe and there the remains will be shipped to Washington, the interment to take place at Arlington. It is not intendd, however, to leave American interests in Nicaragua entirely unprotected, so it was announced at the Navy Department that orders to the Vixen to proceed to I unchanged and she will start

HEAD ACHE

"Hoth my wife and myself have been using CASCARETS and they are the best medicine we have ever had in the house. Last week my wife was frantic with headache for the control of the contro week my wise was frantic with headache for two days, she tried some of your CASCARETS, and they relieved the pain in her head almost immediately. We both recommend Cascarets." CHAS. STEDEFORD, Pittsburg Safe & Deposit Co., Pittsburg, Pa.



GULATE THE LIVE Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Bood, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

ANNUAL SHAD BAKE

Board of Trade and Guests at Marshall Hall.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT T. W. NOYES

Army and Navy and Congress, Respectively, Represented.

THE TOPICS DISCUSSED

sorbing interest to the 300 guests and members of the Washington board of trade who went to Marshall Hall Saturday afternoon, participating in the sixth annual excursion and shad bake of the organization named. The beauties of the river and the part it has played in the development of the country were told in eloquent speeches. and were contrasted with the neglect the stream has met with at the hands of Congress. As if in grateful appreciation of the hemage and the pledges of loyal work for its improvement in the future, the river gave up a bountiful feast for the host of excursionists and every one joined in praises of the toothsome shad.

The gathering was a notable one in many respects. It included members of both branches of Congress, representatives of all the great departments of the govern-ment, and of professional and business cir-cles of the city. The reputation for good cheer of these annual outings caused all to ignore the threatening weather, so that when the steamer Macalester headed down-

when the steamer Macalester headed downstream she carried a company equal to
that which usually makes the pilgrimage
on the waters of the Potomac.

An hour was spent after landing in strolls
and in such games as the Hall provides for
its guests, while near the water's edge a
log fire, stretching over a distance of
thirty feet, was burning brightly between
rows of oak planks on which the savory
shad were broiling. All this was preliminary to the gathering in the large pavilion
nearby, where covers for the company were nearby, where covers for the company were provided, and where, after due attention to the feast, a series of brilliant speeches was to enthuse all with a more patriotic love of the nation's capital and a determi-nation to join hands for its advancement. A mammoth American flag was draped at the head of the tables, which were also brightened with great bunches of spirea.

President Noyes' Address.

After coffee and cigars had been served at the end of the menu Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, president of the board, who sat at the head of the tables, arose and, receiving the attention of the assemblage, made a strong appeal for a due regard for the needs of the capital of the nation. At the conclusion of his address he introduced, conclusion of his address he introduced, successively, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States; Mr. J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture; Col. Alexander M. Miller, in charge of the Washington aqueduct; Admiral Bradford of the United States navy, Mr. Binger Hermann, commissioner of the general land office; Captain Taylor of the 9th Cavairy, who was wounded at Santiago, and Senator. who was wounded at Santiago, and Senator Thurston.
The speakers were frequently interrupted

by enthusiastic appliause, which marked approval of a patriotic sentiment or a hu-

Mr. Noyes opened his remarks by regret-ting that this was the year when a long recess of Congress prevented many members of that body from attending the an-nual excursion and learning of the needs If you have dyspepsia or stomach trouble, try Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. If you have kidney or bladder affection, try Munyon's Kidney Cure. If you are vous and your system run down, try Munyon's General Debility Cure. Only 25 cents each.

MENYON'S INHALER not only cures Catarrh Manyon's General Behalfy Care, Only 25 care such as the such MINYON'S INHALER not only cures Catarrh and sli diseases of the throat and lungs, but is in realizable as a lung strengthener and prevents Consumption. Frice, \$1.00, at all druggists', or will be sent by mall for same price.

If you are alling come and see Munyon's Doctors, There is no charge for examination or advice. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. week days; 2 to 5 p.m. Sandays.

great men of the past in th District concerns," said Mr. Noyes, "puts to shame the indifference felt, expressed or assumed by some of the public men of the present, who seem to think it is beneath their dignity and an inexcusable waste of time and excessively valuable brain matter to concern themselves at all about the affairs of the nation's city."

Conditions Contrasted.

Mr. Noyes referred to the great interest shown by Washington in the capital and of his exploration of the waters of the upper Potomac with a view of increasing its navigability and to add to its national usefulness, while today the great men of the nation are inclined to neglect even the broad and deep estuary of the tidewater Potomac and permit the river to become inmac and permit the river to become in-accessible to the battle ships and other vessels of great draft. He spoke of Bla-densburg having formerly been a "scaport town," which rivaled Alexandria in its commerce. Sedimentary deposits had not nly closed this highway of commerce

only closed this highway of commerce, but had formed disease-breeding flats, which threatened the health of the city. The flats of the Potomac had been re-claimed, those of the Anacostia should receive the same attention. A reference to President Jackson's interest in the national apital struck a popular chord among the political followers of old Hickory, and they applauded long and loud when the name of their patron saint was mentioned. Jackson's plan had contemplated a magnifi-cent bridge across the Potomac at a cost of from two to five millions of dollars, but a niggardly policy had caused the low structure to be built, which has ever since een a menace to the city, because of the bstruction it becomes in times of freshets. Even the engineer who planned the bridge refused to predict a long life for it, and laid the blame for it upon a short-sighted longress. Periodically, the old structure had been restored and even a great pro-gressive railroad which has been allowed to bridge since 1870 has not been ashamed to maintain this threatening nuiance. In the early days he said the river layed an important part in the country's history. By means of the river and the canals the east was united with the west, and these were great highways until their

A Bond of Union.

"As the river was thus in the beginning a bond between the east and west," said Mr. Noyes, "now it should be a bond between the north and south, connecting, instead of severing them." This sentiment was heartily applauded.

"While the latter sections were at swords points in sentiment, or in fact the practically bridgeless Potomac, holding them apart, might, as a symbol, be natural and defensible, but in the reunion of the states the Potomac should no longer be a barrier between the north and the south, but through adequate connecting bridges it through adequate connecting bridges it should bind together the once hostile sec-

tions."

He spoke of the opportunity of the great men of this day to build an enduring monument in the form of a memorial bridge across the Potomac, to connect the nation's capital with the nation's city of the dead at Arlington, where, beside "the bones of those who died for the nation in the civil war have been laid the remains of the men from south, north, east and west who died for the reunited republic."

"Let the memorial bridge symbolize this

"Let the memorial bridge symbolize this reunion," he continued, "this national ex-pansion and development. As the Potomac, rising in the original west and connecting the northern and southern colonies through the numerous tributaries to its waters com-bined these national elements in a majestic stream and broadened and deepened in its course until it poured a vast volume into the outside ocean, so moves with ever expanding and beneficent flow the great river of American national spirit and influence, developed in the mingling of north, scuth, east and west in the nation's city on the banks of the Potomac, quickened by the memory of the great man who, living, though dead, still influences the world from Mt. Vernon; strengthened by the sacrifices of the martyred heroes who still speak to America, though buried at Arlington, combining the ever-increasing influences of the nation's city of the living, and of its city of the ocean, so moves with ever excity of the living, and of its city of the dead, and pouring this vast, wholesome and vitalizing volume into the thought and tendencies to action of the outside world. The man who lies at

Mt. Vernon died as the creator of the Union; those resting at Arlington died for the sake of that Union. In the nation's city on the opposite bank of the Potomac live the representative Americans who are developing the Union of today into the greater America, a dominating force in one hemisphere and a power for good in all the world. Let the men of Washington so live that the Union for which the men of Arworld. Let the men of Washington so live that the Union, for which the men of Ar-lington and Mt, Vernon died, shall strength-en and expand, and more and more from year to year shall perform the grand func-tions and fulfill the divine purposes for which it was created."

Treasurer Roberts' Address.

An outburst of applause greeted the speaker as he concluded his tribute to the nation's capital. When quiet was restored Mr. Noyes reminded the audience that under the Constitution the President of the United States is the real mayor of Washington, and suggested that all drink to the President standing. The toast met a ready response, after which he introduced Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, treasurer of the United States, who gave an exceedingly happy talk, referring to the board of trade as a body of men who do things and accomplish

results.
"That city," he said, "must be prosperous which has for its supervisors men like

He paid a tribute to the greatness of Washington and of the city that bears his name, saying he believed its future would be as great as its past and as great as its was in the dreams of that great man whos

washington and of the city that bears his name, surjug he believed its future would make a many the saint of the country and references to the scope and the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of that great man whose was in the dreams of the great gre

lately complained on account of the heavy freight charges to the Philippines. The shipping agent told him the trouble was that commerce is going out of the country with but little coming back. The failure to get a cargo on the return trip made the charges heavy. He thought this was a healthy sign of prosperity. He had been asked to speak for the navy.

Navy Speaks for Itself.

"The navy has spoken for itself," he said, and the pavilion echoed with the applauses that indicated that every one was satisfied with what the navy had spoken in its acts. "If we have done you good service," he continued, "we ask you in return to give us good tools to work with and plenty of them. We are not satisfied to have Congress authorize the construction of battle ships and fast armored cruisers and then heavy free heavy freight comments. The said, and the pavilion echoed with the applauses with what the navy had spoken in its acts. "If we have done you good service," he continued, "we ask you in return to give us good tools to work with and plenty of them. We are not satisfied to have Congress authorize the construction of battle ships and fast armored cruisers and then heavy that authorize the construction of battle ships and fast armored cruisers and then heavy freight commercial with the application. The failure of the country ford Rose, S. C. Ramage, W. H. Ridenour, Jone P. P. S. Roy, H. W. Reed, Col. R. G. Rutherford, W. F. Roberts, Cun H. Rudolph, James D. Richardson, Judge J. K. Richards, Clifford Rose, S. C. Ramage, W. H. Ridenour, Jone P. P. S. Roy, H. W. Reed, Col. R. G. Rutherford, W. F. Roberts, Cun H. Rudolph, James D. Richardson, Judge J. K. Richards, Clifford Rose, S. C. Ramage, W. H. Ridenour, Jone J. R. Rudolph, James D. Richardson, Judge J. K. Richards, Clifford Rose, S. C. Ramage, W. H. Ridenour, Jone J. R. Rudolph, James D. Richardson, Judge J. K. Richards, Clifford Rose, S. C. Ramage, W. H. Ridenour, Jone J. R. Rudolph, James D. Richardson, Jr. L. C. Rines, Commission, Judge J. K. Richards, Clifford Rose, us good tools to work with and plenty of them. We are not satisfied to have Con-gress authorize the construction of battle ships and fast armored cruisers and then and then added clusters and then added clusters and then same amount secure the best armor or work of any kind, practically forbidding their construction. We ask your assistance to present this in the future. No laborer or mechanic can work without tools; we ask nothing more."

Admiral Bradford said he would propose toast first proposed by a naval officer: "My country; may she be right; but, right wrong, my country.

A hearty response was called forth as the Commissioner Hermann of the general and office was called upon and made a vigorous and effective speech in response He paid a tribute to the board of trade for that it had accomplished for Washington.

No act of his congressional career had given him more satisfaction than when he voted appropriations for the improvement of the Potomac river. An east and west had been suggested, but he had never been able to discover the dividing line. The people of the west felt pride in the city of Washington and wanted it made beautiful. Capt. Taylor of the 9th Cavalry, who was wounded at Santiago, spoke briefly. He re terred to the war and to the work of the

Senator Thurston said the business men of Washington had done more for the na-tion than the nation had ever done for them. He told a couple of humorous stories which provoked merriment, and concluded with a tribute to the greatness of the coun-try, which caused a scene of wild entnusiasm for a time. After speaking of the greatness of the country in the past, he

Country's Destiny.

"But there is a new destiny to come, and today our country stands for more than was ever dreamed of by any of our forefathers. As our country has grown until its glory moves the earth, so has the meaning of our dear old flag grown. Grant made it the flag of liberty at Appomattox. Let us give it a city to float that will command the admiration of the

A number of other speakers were to have been called on, but the hour for the return trip had arrived, and Mr. Noyes expressed regret that the program had to be cur-tailed. After an hour's pleasant sail up the Potomac the party landed at the wharf, having spent an evening that had not been marred by the slightest mishap, and Secre-tary Harries and others, who had charge f all arrangements, were heartily gratulated on their good management.

Committees in Charge. The committees that had charge of the

arrangements for the annual excursion fol-

On invitation-J. H. Small, jr., chairman Dorsey Clagett, H. Bradley Davidson, A. P. Clark, jr., Percy S. Foster, Thomas E. Ogram and Henry K. Simpson.

Ogram and Henry K. Simpson.
On dinner—W. P. Van Wickle, chairman;
Frank V. Bennett, Henry Brock, Charles
Rauscher, John T. Devine, Joseph W. Hill,
Gasherie De Witt, Charles Kramer, L. C.
Bines E. J. McCharles Lukes A. Demoret. Rines, E. J. McQuade, Jules A. Demonet Rines, E. J. McQuade, Jules A. Demonet, S. A. Manuel, O. G. Staples, H. T. Wheeler, H. C. McCauley, Christian Xander. On reception—T. W. Smith, chairman; J. H. McGowan, John C. Athey, Charles B.

Church, Dr. J. E. Jones, George T. Dunlop, F. B. Crosthwaite, Andrew Graham, Frank Hume, Isadore Saks, G. Thomas Dunlop, James W. Somerville, Walter A. Galt, Chas, James W. Somerville, Walter A. Galt, Chas. S. Domer, Oscar S. Taylor, Thomas W. Smith, W. S. Thompson, F. C. Stevens, George Truesdell, John H. Magruder, Beriah Wilkins, George Oakley Totten, S. W. Woodward, Paul J. Pelz, Charles J. Bell, Henry F. Blount, O. T. Crosby, Semuel C. Woodward, Paul J. Pelz, Charles J. Bell, Henry F. Blount, O. T. Crosby, Samuel C. Smoot, Alexander T. Britton, Charles A. Muddiman, Frederic L. Moore, Luke P. Darrell, John T. Arms, R. Ross Perry, Richard H. Henderson, Albert M. Read, J. Fred Kelley, Herbert W. Lewls, Brainard H. Warner, J. Louis Loose, Major Richard Sylvester, John B. Wight, Eugene Carusi, W. J. Newton, Henry L. Biscoe, C. R. J. Newton, Henry L. Biscoe, C. B. oodbury, John Joy Edson, Abram P. Fardon, Hugo Worch, Archibald Greenlees, Dr. R. H. Gunnell, Tallmadge A. Lambert, Crosby S. Noyes, M. Goldenberg, Col. M. M. Parker, Gen. Ellis Spear, William H. Stalee, James B. Lambie, George A. Arms.

Members and Guests. The members of the board and their

guests who participated in the annual excursion follow: Dr. C. N. Alden, U. S. A., C. C. Archibeld, Capt. Robert Amour, John R. Arms, G. T. Atlee, Rev. W. C. Alexander, C. A. Aspinwall, Capt. Charles A. Adams, Victor Anderson and Geo. Anthony. A. A. Birney, G. W. Brown, Mark S. Brewer, Geo. W. Baird, J. Edward Browne,

Brewer, Geo. W. Baird, J. Edward Browne, Fied W. Behrens, Louis Behrens, Gen. Breckinringe, James C. Boyd, John Boyle, Judge W. S. Brewer, Commander R. B. Bradford, Joseph H. Brigham, W. R. Bell, Capt. Lansing H. Beach, Moncure Burke, C. A. Boynton, Archibald W. Butt, Charles H. Boynton, Walter A. Brown, Dr. Z. B. Babbitt, Maj. H. L. Biscoe, William L. Bramhall, C. A. Brandenburg, Ellis W. Brown, Maj. Frank A. Butts, S. Thomas Brown, Job Barnard and J. V. Barross.

Thomas W. Cridler, Capt. W. E. Craighill, James C. Courts, Capt. J. E. Craig, W. S. Carroll, J. H. Cunningham, Frank W. Clements, Dr. W. F. Corey, Allan C. Clark, John Doyle Carmody, B. W. Clark, A. S. Caywood, Eugene Carusi, Eugene D. Carusi, John C. Chaney, Loring C. Chappell,

Caywood, Eugene Carusi, Eugene D. Carusi, John C. Chaney, Loring C. Chappell, Dorsey Clagett, Joseph Crawford, A. P. Clark, Jr., S. W. Curriden, Jos. H. Curran, A. T. Coumbe, Wm. W. Conner, J. D. Croissant, Arthur Cowsill, W. A. H. Church and Wm. E. Chandlee.

Edward M. Dawson, Harry E. Davis, C. H. Duell, Arthur W. Dunn, Clarence E. Dawson, James A. Dumont, E. H. Droop, Dr. Charles A. Davis, George W. Driver, J. M. Douglass, F. M. Detweiler, W. Riley Deeble, Class Denekas, A. T. Downey, H. Bradley Davidson, Dr. W. S. Dixon and W. O. Downey.

W. Tyler, James H. Taylor, Oscar S. Taylor, Smith Thompson, jr., Robert B. Tenlor, Smith Thompson, jr., Robert B. Tenney, Howard N. Thompson, Alfred Perry, E. Q. Smith, W. R. Speare, W. H. Saunders, Col. O. G. Staples, Thomas W. Smith, Emmons S. Smith, Jno. T. Schaaf, Jno. W. Schaefer, Gen. Ellis Spear, Jno. W. Smith, J. H. Small, jr., Saml. C. Smoot, T. F. Schneider, F. E. Smith, W. R. Sapp, Henry K. Simpson, W. E. Shannon, A. R. Serven, L. B. Swormstedt Chas. Schneider, W. A. H. Smith, Franklin T. Sanner.
William P. Van Wickle, J. S. Van Antwerp.

H. O. Wilbur, Jno. L. Weaver, Chief Jno. H. O. Wilbur, Jno. L. Weaver, Chief Jno. E. Wilkle, Robert J. Wynne, H. L. West, Gen. Walter Wyman, Chas. D. Walcott, John C. Williams, Col. Geo. F. Woodward, Frank E. Wilson, Geo. R. Wales, H. K. Willard, Commissioner Jno. B. Wight, Dr. Geo. B. Weich, Court F. Wood, E. M. Willis, Oscar W. White, F. H. Walker, Edward S. Wescott, S. W. Woodward, Thomas F. Walsh, B. H. Warner, Capt. J. P. Walker, Jerome J. Wilbur, S. Marton Wilcox, Geo. H. M. C. White.

A. Zapponi.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Amounts Authorized to Be Expended by the Recent Session. The volume relating to appropriations,

new offices, etc., required by law to be prapared and published at the end of each session of Congress under the direction of the committees on appropriations of the Senate and House, has been completed for the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress by Mr. Thomas P. Cleaves and Mr. James C. Courts, chief clerks respectively of those committees. A summary of the appropriations shows the grand total of \$674,981,022. The details by bills are as follows:

Agricultural, \$3,726,022; army, \$80,430,204; diplomatic, \$1,714,534; District of Columbia, Dewey, Schiey, Sampson, Miles, Otis and \$6.834,534; fortification, \$4,909,902; Indian, Shafter made it the flag of humanity, and it tranquilly floats the untrampled flag of the Academy, \$575,774; naval, \$48,009,970; pen-47,09,775; legislative, \$25,410,541; Military Academy, \$675,774; naval, \$48,000,970; pension, \$145,233,830; post office, \$105,634,139; river and harbor, \$16,091,842; sundry civil. \$48,385,931; dedictincy appropriations, \$25,-005,913; miscellaneous appropriations, including \$20,000,000 to carry out treaty obligations with Spain, \$28,744,590; permanent appropriations, \$128,678,220. Grand total, In addition to the specific appropriations

made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for increase of the naval establishment and for various public works throughout the country requiring future appropriations by Congress in the aggregate sum of \$77,047,274. These contracts cover three new battle ships, three armored cruisers and six protected cruisers including armor and armament, \$44,104,500; river and harbor improvements, \$23,866,-324.13; public buildings in various states, including a new government printing office in the city of Washington, \$8,163,450. The new offices and employments specifi-cally authorized ar: 49,669 in number, at

annual cost of \$12,150,867, and those abolished or emitted are 852 in number, at abolished or connect are so in number, ac an annual compensation of \$843,371, a net increase of 48,817, at a cost of \$11,307,496. Of this increase, 38,315 in number are for the military establishment under the act in-creasing the efficiency of the army, and are exclusive of the volunteers authorized, and 9.572 are for the naval establishment, at an 9,512 are for the market establishment, at an aggregate arrhual cost for both establishments of \$10.308,226, having for the executive departments and all other branches of the public service 930 new offices at an an-A comparison of the total appropriations

A comparison of the total appropriations of the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress for 1909 of \$674,981,022 with those of the second session for 1809 of \$893,231,615 shows a reduction in favor of the third sessions of the second session for 1809 of the third sessions of the second session for 1809 of the third sessions of the second sessions of the third sessions of the second sessions of the third sessions of the second sessions of the second sessions of the session

American Citizen Released. The Department of State has been in-

formed by the United States minister at Guatemala that the American citizen J. Oscar Biggs, who was captured at Ocos on the 10th of August last, when the town was taken by the national troops, was lodged in prison with others of Morales' followers, and after a stay of about one week was removed for trial to San Marcus, but was 2d indiant, before trial, and pardoned, and is now at his home, near Santa Lucia, Calcatan.

Goldenberg's "The dependable store," Goldenberg's and 704-6 K Street.

The Great Sale of Linens is Breaking All Previous Records!

No doubt you read with interest the story in yesterday's papers of our immense purchase of linens from the sale held in New York last week of the stock of Jas. Elliott of Broadway. A fire in this linen establishment wrought much damage-and all the injured stock was sold at a previous sale. At last week's sale the entire balance of the undamaged goods were disposed of-and we secured the richest plums of the lot. Linens of every description are piled high on every side - linen crashes, towels, damasks, Butcher and shirt linens, &c .- offering the greatest opportunities for saving ever known.

The great sale started in this morning with a great rush. Crowds of eager buyers constantly filled the linen department all day—and from many we heard it said that the prices were the lowest known in recent years-a literal fact. The linens have overflowed into adjoining departments - so great has the crush become. Again tomorrow the same scenes of busy selling will be enacted. Here are

the prices: Two hundred pieces of 18-inch All-linen Heavy Crash Toweling, such as The sells regular at 124c, a yard. The Sale price. Fifty dozen All-linen Barbers' Huck Towels, sold at 10c. regu- 634C. One hundred dozen Butchers' Linen Towels, with colored borders, extra large size; regular selling price 15c. OC.

One hundred dozen Linen Damask Towels, with white and colored bor-ders; sold at 15c, regularly. Sale price. Fifty dozen extra large linen damask towels, in beautiful de-signs; sold at 19c. usually. Sale price....

One hundred dozen damask towels, plain white and colored borders—some hemstitched, others drawn openwork; sizes 22 by 48; the regular 39c. 23C.

The value that caps the climax of the great sale is this offering of fifty dozen pure white huck towels, the largest and best made, which have never sold for less than 50c. Sale price. 29C. One hundred dozen % size linen damask dinner napkins, such as sell 69C, at 98c, a dozen. Sale price...... One hundred elegant quality % size Bleached Dainsk Napkins, which are worth \$1.50 a dozen. Twenty pieces of Turkey Red and White Table Linen, such as sells usually at 25c. a yard. 1834C. Ten pieces of Cardinal and White Table Linen, of good quality, strictly fast color; sold regularly at 33e, a 29C.

| l | Twenty-five pieces of Silver Bleached Geman Damask of very heavy quality; usual price is 44c. a yiel. Sale 2000 |
|---|---|
| | price |
| | Twenty-five pieces of the same fine qualit full 72 inches wide, which you pay 50c, a yard for. Sale 39C |
| | Ten pieces of Extra heavy Full Bleach Double Damask Table Linen, in beautiful patterns; never sold un- der \$1.00. Sale price. |
| | |
| | Twenty pieces of Full Blenched Heavy Butcher Linen, double width, well worth Sie. a yard. 21C |
| | Ten pieces of Extra Fine Quality Irish Lines |
| | especially suitable for ladies shirt waists; worth fee, a yard. Sale 35c |
| | Ten pieces of much finer quality |
| | trish Linen, which is sold usually 48C |

More Jap. silk waists for \$2.98. A fresh lot of them have just come in-and those who were disappointed last week will be given

another opportunity to share in the saving. Just one hundred black Jap, silk waists, made in the newest effects-stylishly corded front and back-perfect in workmanship, style and fit. They're easily worth

Splendid specials in wash skirts.

wouldn't either but for buying in immense quantities long months back-when ready cash command-

Mattings at unexpectedly low prices. You'd hardly expect any store to sell dependable quality mattings at such prices as ours-and we

188 rolls of very heavy China and best grade | Tomorrow we shall put on sale three hun-

ed the best values. 138 rolls of very heavy seamless China mattlings in the very newest patterns and colors—closely woven—which we are positive you cannot equal under 121/2C.

40-yard rolls for \$5.

of Japanese cotton warp mattings, in the richest designs and weavings ever 25C.

Tomorrow we shall put on sale dred matting mats, in handsome inlaid patterns - colored border all around and offer them for......

A little list of profitable notion savings. 15c. white P. K. placket buttons, with cord, 5c. boxes of mourning pins, in fancy cubes

Never-hot asbestos iron bolders, 5e, Se, twilled tape, 24-yd, pieces, 55g, 5e Sampson's 400 count pins, 2c, paper, 4c, gold-eye needles, all numbers, 1c, 5e. Treasure nickel-plated safety pins, all sizes, 2c, paper.

laid patterns - colored border all 10C.

VALLANDIGHAM'S SUCCESSORS.

How Abraham Lincoln Dealt With Sedition Thirty-Six Years Ago. From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

5c, hose darners, 2c.

There is today much loose talk about freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It comes uniformly from men of unbridled it comes uniformly from men of unbridled it is the pleasure. There is today much loose talk about | 4 of the anarchist, the outlaw and the traitor, and the excuse and shelter of thousands who indulge in incendiary speech and in the same breath protest against being regarded as outlaws or traitors. As with one voice, all men of these classes are arguing just now that free speech means lawless speech, yet they know full well that there is no such thing as free speech except within the limits of constitutional and statute laws; that there is no freedom of the press except within the limits of the law of libel. No man, no newspaper, is at liberty to destroy character or undermine the government in violation of the laws protecting all citizens, or of the constitutional provisions and statutes defining treason. Thirty-six years ago yesterday Clement L. Vallandigman, a prominent politician of Ohlo, was arrested upon the charge of "publicly expressing sympathy for those in arms against the government of the United States, and declaring disloyal sentiments and opinions with the object and purpose of weakening the powers of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." He was found guilty and sentenced to close confinement in a fortress during the continuance of the war. President Lincoln modified the sentence by directing that Mr. Vallandigham be outh into the enemy's lines, with an order that in case of his return he should serve out the sentence.

A few residents of Ohio sent a formal re-

monstrance to President Lincoln. In reply the President said: "Mr. Vallandigham's views are hostile to the war on the part of the Union, and his arrest was made because he was laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops, to encourage desertions from the army and to leave the rebellion without any adequate military force

to suppress it."

No man disputes today the flagrancy of Vallandigham's treason or the justice of his punishment. Let the reader then apply the charge against him and Mr. Lin-coln's explanation of it to the men who addressed the Central Music Hall meeting last Sunday, and draw the inevitable in-ference of their guilt. Vallandigham did not go so far as Edward Atkinson and others of the Anti-Imperialistic League of Boston and their imitators in Chicago. He even denied that it was his purpose to pre-vent the raising of troops or to encourage desertion from the army, but Mr. Atkinson and his followers, in whose interest the Central Music Hall meeting was held. openly declare their purpose to prevent the suppression of the rebellion in the Philip-pines. They avow and boast of sentiments and opinions "declared with the object and purpose of weakening the powers of the purpose of weakening the powers of the government in its efforts to suppress an unlawful rebellion." They go further than Vallandigham and the copperheads of 1863, and threaten to appeal to the people. Mr. Vallandigham after his banishment

beyond the Union lines ran the blockade, made his way to Canada and from that point appealed to the people of Ohio to elect him governor. He invited the people of the state to sit in judgment on the case between him and President Lincoln. There happened then what is happening now. Loyal democrats left their party to join with republicans to rebuke this copperhead and traitor. There were only two partiesthose who did not—and Mr. Vallandigham was defeated at the polls by a majority of The answer was conclusive. Mr. Vallan-

digham retired from politics and was ever after that regarded with suspicion by his own party and detestation by the great majority of the American people. If it were possible for Mr. Edward Atkinson and his abettors and allies in Chicago to appeal to the people today for a vote of confidence there would be measured out to them a more stinging rebuke than was given to the most distinguished copperhead of 1863, for they are more openly, more boastfully and more shamelessly guilty than was their prototype to whom punishment was meted out just thirty-six years ago. SINGULARLY LIGHT SENTENCE.

Findings of the Court-Martial Lieut. Nay's Case.

The record of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Lieut. Frank A. Nay of the 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry has been received at the War Department. The case is singular because duty, is dissolved."

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-is to give her loved ones "THE BEST THE EARTH PRO-

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of the severe rebuke administered to the court for the leniency of its sentence. Col. Wm. C. Bulger, 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was president of the court. Lieut. Nay was charged with drunkenness on duty on five specifications at Santa Clara, Cuba. The court found him guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to a fine of one month's pay and to be publicly reprimanded by his commanding officer. In reviewing the case, Gen. Bates, com-

manding the department, uses the follow-ing caustic language: "The reviewing authority, Gen. Bates, is of the opinion that the evidence justified a finding of guilty substantially as charged. However, rather than have justice wholly fail, the findings and the inadequate sentence are approved, and the latter will be executed. No reprimand to the accused can be more severe than a simple recital of his misconduct as recorded in the evidence. This officer was in command of a provost guard in the town of Rodrigo, and there-fore was directly charged with the keep-ing of public order; and concerning the con-duct of his guard and himself, was under especial obligations to respect the weak, ignorant and helpless of that community. About 9 p.m. this officer started in full fellowship with one or more of the enlisted men in his command, more or less intoxicated, to seek the companionship of prostitutes. Pursuing this design he entered with arms and the use of more or less force five or six houses, the decent character of whose inmates is not impugned by one word of evidence, invaded the sleeping apartments of women and children, and in at least one instance behaved with grossest indecency toward a woman lying in bed with her baby. That men were maltreated and women and children were terrified admits of no doubt from the evidence. Even the dead were not respected, for the accused, following his 'guide,' entered a house where a corpse was lying and drawing the cloth from the face of the dead made some edifying remarks in broken Spanish. From this conduct the court has attempted in its findings to remove stigma of 'unbecoming an officer and a gentleman,' and it is the duty of the reviewing authority to dissent most strongly from this view and to declare that the court's standard of conduct is not that of

DEPARTURE OF THE YOSEMITE. Capt. Leary Takes Out the Garrison

for Our New Possession. The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite left Ne York yesterday on her long voyage via the Suez canal to Guam, which has become pa of the United States through the war wit Spain. Her principal passenger is Cap. Richard P. Leary, who has been appointed governor of Guam. Just before the vessel sailed Rear Admiral Philip, commander of the yard, presented to the crew, on be-half of Miss Helen Gould, 150 copies of the hair of Miss ricien Gould, 150 copies of the New Testament and the Psalms, with her best wishes and "good-bye." The Testaments are finely bound, gilt-edged pocket editions, and each has inscribed on the opening page in Miss Gould's handwriting: "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord. Psalm" clxiv., 15. H. M. G."

cixiv., 15. H. M. G."

The Yosemite goes to the Ladrones propared to stay a year and a half. Governous Leary has material aboard for building houses for the new inhabitants. He take along a band of ten pieces, which will play every afternoon in front of the governor palace; a team of horses, carriages of varous designs and a steam launch for hyprivate use.

private use. Guam is 1,300 miles from Manila. It thirty-four miles long and four miles wid Of the 10,000 inhabitants, 8,000 are native a mixture of Malay and Spanish, while the

a mixture of Malay and Spanish, while the balance are foreigners.

These are the officers of the Yosemit Capt. George E. Ide, commanding; Lieu Commander Clifford J. Boush, executiofficer; Lieut. John E. Croyen, navigato omeer, Leut. John E. Croven, navigato Lieuts. Francis Boughter, Arthur B. Hof Louis M. Nulton, Ensigns Roscoe Speet Charles L. Poor, Surgeon Philip Leach, Assistant Surgeon Alfred G. Greenwell, Passa, Assistant Paymaster E. W. Bonaffon, Firl Lieutenant of Marines C. G. Andriesse; Chief Sallmaker G. Van Mater, Boatswa Hugh Sweeny, Carpenter W. A. Barry, Paclerk G. Ryan.

Clerk G. Ryan.

For the garrison at Guam there are Maj
A. C. Kelton, Capts. C. L. A. Ingate and
H. Russell, First Lieuts. H. W. Carpent
A. Marix and R. E. Carmody, United Sta
Marine Corps.
In addition to the regular complement

Clerk G. Ryan.

in addition to the regular complement twenty-five marines the Yosemite carr 125 men of that corps and ten musicia There are two 3-inch field guns and t Colt's automatic guns for the garrison Guam, Capt. Leary has also a large co-signment of postage stamps with the wo-"Guam" printed across their face.